

Questions

I Upon what is effective teaching in physical education based? State in one sentence.

Answer: Upon competent teaching of the motor skills.

II Discuss briefly the ~~re~~ universality of movement.

Answer: All living organisms have movement. Even the lower animals sense that movement draws attention, and are always quick to detect the slightest movement near them - especially if danger is near. Many will freeze into immobility at the slightest hint of danger. Movement is a sign of life, and animals instinctively ~~will~~ come to dead stops or move slowly and cautiously when confronted with danger.

The success of a magician or sleight-of-hand performer depends largely upon the application of these generally known instinctive principles of movement which are frequently overlooked by humans.

while one hand of a magician deftly and inconspicuously performs the crucial part of the trick, the other hand engages very actively and with much movement in a manipulation which leads the observer astray.

Man thinks in terms of movement. A study of the art of primitive peoples shows that it deals largely with activity - participants in war, sports, or routine occupations. Seldom do we find figures in passive attitudes. Even the gods, in art forms, are depicted as ~~being~~ coming down from Olympus, and taking part in man's activities. In carving, sculpture, drawings, and literature, both man and animals are depicted as ~~active~~ ^{active} creatures.

III

Discuss briefly the history of the science of kinesiology.

Answer: From earliest times scientists made efforts to analyze human motion. The Gr. scientists believed in the unity of body and mind. They interpreted man's activity as mechanistic, in accordance with their materialistic interpretation of the universe. Hippocrates recognized physiological benefits derived from such commonplace activities as walking. He wrote that walking should be rapid in winter; slow in summer, unless it be under a burning heat, and that fleshy people should walk faster, thin people slower.

Hippocrates, and Aristotle later, each devised certain empirical theories about the relationship of anatomical structure to human mechanics; but the real scientific approach came much later.

During the Renaissance, German, English, French and Italian physiologists

and physicists attacked the problem of analyzing animal + human movements. These studies form the real beginning of our modern understanding of kinesiology. Outstanding among these pioneers in this field were two physiologists, Descartes, French and Von Haller, Swiss; one anatomist and physician, Galilei, Italian; and one physicist, Borelli, Italian.

But the 19th century brought still greater contributions. The basic facts of neuromuscular functioning were added to previous research by the Weber brothers, Sherrington and Helmholtz. ^{Experimental work} Through successive decades reaffirmed the soundness of many of these theories of nervous stimulation and inhibition, and muscular reaction.

Then came such scientists as Braune, Fischer, Duchenne and Marey, who studied the problems of muscle

mechanics, of body balance, and of graphic representation as related particularly to locomotion. It was these studies that the science of kinesiology was founded.

Today, we still continue to probe into the mysteries of human functioning. Mental activity is largely manifested in muscular forms; and both are dependent upon the functioning of the rest of the body. Thus movement (motor activity) becomes of interest to the physiologist, psychologist, the educator, and the physician. But it is through physical education ~~and the field of~~ that the remedial specialists, with their detailed understanding of the locomotor and manipulative skills, should come.

IV

Select any motor activity which you perform rather frequently. Study your actions from the standpoint of waste

motions and apparent causes of fatigue if continued. If you perform it efficiently, how do you think you achieved this? If you perform it inefficiently, how could you go about improving your efforts?

Answer: (as varied as are the individuals answering the question)

V

Discuss briefly why the articulations of the body are the hinges upon which the study of kinesiology swings.

Answer: Movement takes place in the body articulations. They are the loci of motion - just as the hinges of a door or the axle of a wheel ~~is~~ are the

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points of motion for their
respective services. Various types of
door hinges result in different uses
for doors. As it is with ^{body} articulations:
the structure of the articulation will
primarily determine its type and
range of movement.

VI

In much the same way as in
Question V, discuss the relationship
of the muscles of the body to the
study of kinesiology.

Answer: The muscles of the
body are the sources of body motion;
just as the articulations are the places
of motion. The articulations would
be relatively useless without the
muscular propelling power.

Hence, the larger muscles are located where the greatest force is needed, and the lesser where the least resistance is needed.

The human body is a self-propelling machine, ~~the~~ whose power comes from muscular contraction - And it must be remembered that a muscle can only pull; it never pushes.

Gravity is a constant force pulling vertically downward on all objects, at ~~16 2/3~~ ~~points~~ ~~for~~ ~~each~~ ~~second~~

all times. The muscles are ~~16 2/3~~ ~~correct~~ ~~answers~~ always combating the downward pull of gravity. Likewise, if and when gravity can produce the desired movement, in the interests of muscular economy we soon learn to let the muscles relax and let gravity do the work.

KINESIOLOGY (Final Examination)

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should be rapid in winter; slow in summer, unless it be under a burning heat, and that fleshy people should walk faster, thin people slower.

Hippocrates, and Aristotle later, each devised certain empirical theories about the relationship of anatomical structure to human mechanics; but the real scientific approach came much later.

During the Renaissance, German, English, French and Italian physiologists and physicists attacked the problem of analyzing animal and human movements. These studies form the real beginning of our modern understanding of kinesiology. Outstanding among these pioneers in this field were two physiologists, Descartes, French, and Von Haller, Swiss; one anatomist and physician, Galilei, Italian; and one physicist, Borelli, Italian.

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Experimental work through successive decades reaffirmed the soundness of many of these theories of nervous stimulation and inhibition, and muscular reaction.

Then came such scientists as Braune, Fischer, Duchenne and Marey, who studied the problems of muscle mechanics, of body balance, and of graphic representation as related particularly to locomotion. It was out of these studies that the science of kinesiology was founded.

Today, we still continue to probe into the mysteries of human functioning. Mental activity is largely manifest in muscular forms; and both are dependent upon the functioning of the rest of the body. Thus movement (motor activity) becomes of interest to the physiologist, psychologist, the educator, and the physician. But it is through the physical educator and the field of physical education that the remedial specialists, with their detailed understanding of the locomotor and manipulative skills, should come.

4. Select any motor activity which you perform rather frequently. Study your actions from the standpoint of waste motions and apparent causes of fatigue if continued. If you perform it efficiently, how do you think you achieved this? If you perform it inefficiently, how could you go about improving your efforts?

Answer: (as varied as are the individuals answer the question.)

5. Discuss briefly why the articulations of the body are the hinges upon which the study of kinesiology swing.

Answer: Movement takes place in the body articulations. They are the loci of motion - just as the hinges of a door or the axle of a wheel are the points of motion for their respective services. Various types of door hinges result in different uses for doors. So it is with body articulations: the structure of the articulation will primarily determine its type and range of movement.

6. In much the same way as in Question 5, discuss the relationship of the muscles of the body to the study of kinesiology.

Answer: The muscles of the body are the sources of body motion; just as the articulations are the places of motion. The articulations would be relatively useless without the muscular propelling power. Hence, the larger muscles are located where the greatest force is needed, and the lesser where the least resistance is needed.

The human body is a self-propelling machine, whose power comes from muscular contraction. And it must be remembered that a muscle can only pull; it never pushes.

Gravity is a constant force pulling vertically downward on all objects, at all times. The muscles are always combating the downward pull of gravity. Likewise, if and when gravity can produce the desired movement, in the interests of muscular economy we soon learn to let the muscles relax and let gravity do the work.

Theory & Practice of Ath. Injuries.

- I. Give routine treatment of sprain (synovitis) from initial moment of injury until athlete is able to practice or play again. This applies to active and passive manipulation. This should include taping and bandaging, etc.
- II. Give your theory of taping. Your discussion should include theory of support or adjacent parts, consideration of circulation, locomotion and protection together with possible aid in getting athlete back into the game in the earliest possible time.
- III. A. Describe -- sacro-iliac sprains - two kinds - how detected, and give treatment for each.
B. Name the three kinds of articulations.
- IV. Describe:
 - A. Stimulation
 - B. Inhibition
 - C. Predisposing cause
 - D. Exciting cause
 - E. Peristalsis
- V. A. Name regions and give number of vertebrae in an adult column; describe a typical vertebra.
B. Name regions and give number of spinal nerves; describe a spinal nerve.
C. Name the 12 pairs of cranial nerves in their order.
D. Describe to the best of your ability the autonomic nervous system; its hook-up with the spinal nerves.
E. Name the four accepted stimuli; if there is another, name it.

I. A. Name regions and give number of vertebrae in an adult column.

B. Describe a typical vertebra.

II. A. Name regions and give number of spinal nerves.

B. Describe a spinal nerve.

III. Name the 12 pairs of cranial nerves in their order.

IV. A. Describe to the best of your ability the ^{autonomic} anatomic nervous system.

B. Its hook-up with the spinal nerves.

V. A. Name the four accepted stimuli.

B. If there is another name it.

VI. A. Describe stimulation.

B. Inhibition. *C Predisposing cause*

~~C. Peristalsis.~~ *D Exciting cause*

VII. Describe in your own words the place and function of a trainer to athletic teams.

VIII. Give routine treatment of sprain (synovitis) from initial moment of injury until athlete is able to practice or play again. This applies to active and passive manipulation. This should include taping and bandaging, etc.

IX. Give your theory of taping. Your discussion should include theory of support of adjacent parts, consideration of circulation, locomotion and protection together with possible aid in getting athlete back into the game in the earliest possible time.

X. A. Describe -- sacro-iliac sprains - two kinds - How detected and give treatment for each.

B. Name the three kinds of articulations.

Theorie & Practice of Athletisng.

Ralph E. Hays

I. 31 ~~vertebrae~~ vertebrae

7 in the neck. 12 in Back. 5 lower back.

8 Cervical 12 Thoracic 5 Lumban 5 Sacral
1 coccygeal.

II. 31 Spinal nerves.

(1 = Eye

(6 = Stomach

(2
3) = Hart

7.
8. = Liver

(11. Kidney
12.

4
5 = Lunge.

(9 = Intestines

(6 Greater
10 Splanchnic

It is a nerve comes out of the spine and controls food & Blood stream to this section that it controls.

III

1. Optic

5. Trifacial

9. glosal

2. Olfactory

6. aducens

10. Pneumogastic

3. Oculomotor

7. Facial

11. Spinal

4. ~~Trachea~~
Trachea.

8. auditory

12. Hydro Glosal

IV.

(A)

(B)

V. { Electric Chemical Organical
A. { Vegetative, Autonomic Somatic
B. _____

VI. (A) Stimulation means to get more blood or food supply to a certain area.
(B) Inhibition = Overstimulation is inhibition
nerve goes to sleep. deadened.
(C) Peristalsis

VII. The trainer is to the athletic team
what the mechanic is to the motor
To keep them in the best possible shape
at all time and if they are out
to get them back into the game
at the earliest possible time.
The trainer is to the team what
Bailing wire is to the farmer.

VIII. Bath foot in Epsom salts
1 gallon to every 8 table spoons of
Epsom salt's keep water hot also use heat on the
back where nerve supply goes to

VIII. Continued.

ankle.

Give him manipulations to get more blood supply to this part. Bandage part leaving bandage on so as to reduce swelling. also for protection. Do not leave tape on more than 5 days at a time.

IX. In taping you should always tape up also putting a number of layers crossways so the skin will not stretch. ^{as in case of the shoulder.} You must be careful of the locomotion of the foot or knee so as not to hinder movement also care must be taken so as not to stop blood supply to this area as it needs it more than any other part ~~because of injury~~

X. (A) a sacro-ileac sprain is where the
pelvis bone is tipped either forward
or backwards. In case of being tipped
forward it lengthens the leg.
In case it is tipped backwards it
shortens the leg.
In case it is tipped backward you
pull the leg out by manipulation
In this way lengthening the leg to
its normal length.
In case it is tipped forward you
raise the knee perpendicular
to the body, and by placing both
hands on the knee cap, pressing
down and in this way tipping
pelvis back to normal place.

(B.) Superior
anterior

F.

A Name regions and give number of vertebrae in an adult column

B. Describe a typical vertebra -

II A. Name regions and give number of spinal nerves. B. Describe a spinal nerve.

III Name the 12 pair of cranial nerves in their order.

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IX. Give your theory of taping. Your discussion ~~must~~ should ^{include} theory of support of adjacent parts, consideration of circulation locomotion and protection together with possible aid in getting athlete back into the game in ^{the earliest} possible time.

X A. Describe ~~two~~ sacro-iliac sprains - two kinds - How detected and give treatment for each -
 B. Name the three kinds of articulations

GOLF EXAMINATION
November 8, 1940

I.
Completion

1. Taking a stance and grounding the club is called _____ the ball.
2. Competition by holes won or lost is known as _____ play.
3. When one side is as many holes ahead as there remain holes to be played that side is said to be _____.
4. One stroke under the par figure for a hole is a _____, and two strokes under par is an _____.
5. The fairway club of maximum power is called a _____.
6. When each side has played in the same number of strokes the hole is said to be _____.
7. The right to play first from the tee is known as _____.
8. An uncontrolled golfing shot to the right for a right-handed player is a _____, and to the left a _____.
9. Competition by total strokes required for the round is called _____ play.
10. An arbitrary standard of excellence fixed according to length of hole being played is known as _____.
11. When a person attempts to hit beyond one's normal power he is said to _____.
12. A depression or pit, the bottom of which is covered with sand or grass is called a _____.
13. When you give warning to any person in the way of play you say _____.
14. An iron club of intermediate loft is called a _____.
15. A wooden headed club of greater loft than either driver or brassie is a _____.
16. When you are allowed to improve the position of your ball in the fairway you are said to be playing _____ golf.
17. When an opponent's ball lies in the line of a player's putt it is called a _____.

18. Name either a national topranking man or woman golfer: _____.

II.
Essay

List ten important rules of etiquette everyone should observe when playing the game of golf.

III.

Explain the following:

- (a) Casual Water
- (b) Provisional Ball
- (c) Bogey Golf
- (d) Putting Green
- (e) Hosel

IV.

(a) What course of action may be taken if an opponent's ball is moved by a player's ball?

(b) List five fundamentals of golf that everyone should remember.

BASEBALL

I. When bases are occupied and a slow hit ball is fielded by the pitcher to what base should the pitcher invariably throw unless advised by his catcher?

Ans. _____

II. When a bunt is expected, as when the opponent has a runner on first or on first and second, where should the pitcher throw the ball: (a) for a left-handed batsman (b) for a right-handed batsman?

Ans. (a) _____

Ans. (b) _____

III. If the ball is properly delivered by the pitcher on the above play, what direction should the pitcher take on the diamond and to whom should the bunted ball be thrown. This answer is to be predicated on the assumption that the pitcher pitched the ball to the exact spot he intended to and caused the batter to bunt where the pitcher desired. The pitcher also has listened to his catcher for directions. Also you have a good fielding pitcher.

Answer _____

IV. With a runner on first base only, what type of ball should the pitcher deliver to the batsman who shows by dropping his bat that he is going to bunt?

Answer _____

V. When there is a runner on second base and a base hit is made to the out field, where should the pitcher station himself in relationship with his catcher and what two plays are possible on the throw-in, granted that the throw-in is in direct line with the catcher?

Answer _____

VI. (a) Does a pitcher need any instructions from a catcher if the throw-in by the outfielders toward the plate is not accurate? _____

Ans. (a). (b) Where should the pitcher play the ball or should he try for a play on the runner at second? (b) Ans. _____

VII. On a swinging bunt rolling down the first base line who should shout to the pitcher whether to make a play on the ball that looks as if perhaps the ball may roll foul? _____ Answer.

VIII. When a ball is hit by the batsman to the pitcher and a runner stops running between bases, apparently undecided which base to approach, what immediate action should the pitcher take? _____

Answer _____

IX. Hypothetical play at third base.

Third base is occupied. The runner, seeing that he is a sure put-out at the plate, stops and tries to get into a run-up play, so that the batter can get into a scoring position. What immediate action should prompt the pitcher when the ball is hit to him? Please describe the direction of his movements.

X. (a) With a runner on first base, when a base hit is made to the outfield what baseman should the pitcher back-up?

Ans. (a) _____

(b) With a runner on second base, if there is a base hit, where should the pitcher station himself? Ans. (b) _____.

(c) Would you advise that the first baseman line up for a throw-in from right field upon a base hit and that the third baseman line up for a throw in from left field. If so please explain what advantage that you gain by not using the pitcher. And state where you would use the pitcher on such a play.

_____ Ans. (c)

TRUE AND FALSE BASEBALL QUESTIONS

1. Third base is called the keystone sack.
2. Second base is called the initial sack.
3. Two outs--runner on base should advance on any type of hit ball.
4. The batter has a batting area in which he is to stand when at bat.
5. The catcher has a catching area in which he has to receive throws or pitches from the pitcher.
6. Pitcher can balk to any base.
7. Pitcher cannot balk to second base.
8. With no runner on base, pitcher balks to batter--ruling, batter takes first.
9. In pitcher's delivery he must have both feet squarely on the ground and his pivot foot must be on, or in front of, and in contact with the pitcher's rubber preliminary to pitching.
10. In the act of delivering the ball to the batsman, the pitcher's non-pivot foot is free and can step to either side of the pitcher's plate.
11. After the pitcher takes his legal position for delivery of the ball to the batsman, he may take one step backward and one step forward, but not to either side.
12. A pitcher may not use rosin bag for the purpose of applying rosin to his bare hand or hands.
13. Pitchers are not prohibited from dusting the ball with the rosin bag.
14. Pitcher is not permitted to apply rosin, from the bag, to his glove or dust any part of his uniform with the rosin bag.
15. At plate, prior to game time, the home club manager or captain must first deliver line-up of his team.
16. A quick return of the ball to the batter by the pitcher will not be permitted.
17. Only two batters at a time will be allowed to leave the dugout and come on the field in order to be ready to take his next turn at bat.
18. The batsman is out if he fails to take his position at the bat in the turn in which his name appears in the batting order.
19. The fielder can jump over any fence, railing or rope marking the limits of the playing field in order to catch the ball.
20. Officials should call "infield fly" real soon, or immediately.
21. When the batsman is called "out" on an infield fly, and the base-runner is hit by the ball while in contact with his base--the base runner should not be out.
22. The Umpire-in-Chief is the only official who can call "Time."
23. The practice of players mingling with spectators is prohibited.
24. All umpires must carry with them one official rosin bag.
25. Under any and all conditions the first game must be played to a finish before a second game can be started.
26. At any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal inning played, except that if the side second at bat shall have scored in an unequal number innings more runs than the side first at bat, or if the side that went to bat second is at the bat when the game is terminated and has scored the same number of runs or at least one run more than the side first at bat, the score of the game shall be the total number of runs each team has made.
27. If the club last at bat has made more runs at the end of its fourth inning than the club first at bat has made in five completed innings, it is Not A LEGALLY WON game.

TRUE AND FALSE BASEBALL QUESTIONS

(page 2)

28. If the club last at bat has made more runs before the completion of its fifth inning than the club first at bat has made in five completed innings, it is a LEGALLY WON game.
29. If the club last at bat, at any stage during its turn at bat, in the fifth inning comes from behind and ties the score made by the club first at bat in five completed innings, it is a LEGALLY TIED game.
30. Pitcher is not allowed to have one foot off the rubber.
31. When the Batting Order is delivered to the Umpire prior to game, the pitcher named on such Batting Order must pitch until the first batsman has either been put out or has reached first base.
32. A "quick return" of the ball by the pitcher is permitted.
33. If batting out of turn, and if error is discovered the proper batsman may replace the man at bat before the latter becomes a base-runner.
34. Runs shall be scored if there is an improper act by batsman.
35. If batting out of turn, only the proper batsman shall be declared out.
36. Runner is not out if he is hit by batted ball.
37. Fielder is not allowed to reach over barrier to catch fly ball.
38. A runner cannot interfere with the fielder fielding the ball.
39. A batter cannot touch the plate with foot when batting.
40. Only one coach is allowed in the coaching box.
41. Coaches are permitted out of the coaching box.
42. The opposition is permitted to address the opposing players directly or by name when chiding them.
43. It is not imperative for the base runners to tag up after a foul ball is hit.
44. Runners are not allowed to advance after a foul fly is caught.
45. If runner interferes with the fielder in fielding the ball, he is declared out.
46. It is not considered good baseball for the batter to slide at first base in running out a ground ball to the infield.
47. With a runner on first and a left handed batter at bat, second baseman should cover the keystone sack.
48. With a runner on first and a right handed batter at bat, short stop should cover second base.

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UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
LAWRENCE

DIVISION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND
INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

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UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
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DIVISION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND
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- + 25. Under any and all conditions the first game must be played to a finish before a second game can be started.
- + 26. At any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, except that if the side second at bat shall have scored in an unequal number innings more runs than the side first at bat, or if the side that went to bat second is at bat when the game is terminated and has scored the same number of runs or at least one run more than the side first at bat, the score of the game shall be the total number of runs each team has made.
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- + 46. It is not considered good baseball for the batter to slide at first base. *in running out a ground ball to the infield -*
- 47. With a runner on first and a left handed batter at bat, second baseman should cover the keystone sack.
- 48. With a runner on first and a right handed batter at bat, short stop should cover second base.

BASEBALL PLAYING RULES QUIZ

1. The shortest distance from a fence or stand on fair territory to the home base shall be 350 feet.
2. The shortest distance from home base to the grandstand shall be sixty (60) feet.
3. The total distance around the bases is 100 yards.
4. The distance from the point of home plate to the pitchers slab is exactly 60 feet.
5. Coachers are obliged to stay within the confines of the coachers box, and not more than two coachers may be on the field at the same time--one in each coacher's box.
6. The batter is never allowed to step over home plate to strike at a ball.
7. The pitchers plate may be 2 feet higher than the base lines or the home plate.
8. The pitchers plate is a rectangle 18 inches by 6 inches.
9. The four base forms ~~layout~~ a square.
10. Bases should be less than three inches thick.
11. The pitchers plate is equal distance to all four bases.
12. The ball must weigh not less than 5 or more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, and measure not less than 9 or more than $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference.
13. In every game the balls played with shall be furnished by the home club, and the last in play shall be the property of the winning club.
14. The bat must be round, and not over 36 inches long.
15. Less than nine players may occupy the field in any inning of the game.
16. It is not possible to substitute a fielder for a pitcher and place the pitcher in the fielder's position.
17. Penalties which are provided in fines apply solely to professional baseball.
18. The players of the team not at bat may be stationed at any points on the field on fair ground their captain may elect, except the pitcher.
19. Players and coachers do not have to make room for fielders trying for all fielding plays.
20. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats in the stands, or mingle with the spectators.
21. The catcher and first baseman may wear a leather glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight.
22. Players' benches must be 25 feet outside the player's lines.
23. It is a regulation game if the team second at bat scores more runs in 8 innings than the team first at bat has scored in 9 innings.
24. The score of a forfeited game shall be recorded 1 to 0.
25. With a runner on first base, the pitcher must face the batter with both hands holding the ball in front of him.
26. The pitcher must keep both feet in contact with the plate when he delivers the ball to the batters.
27. The rosin bag is solely to aid the pitcher to dry his hands.
28. There is no penalty against the pitcher if ~~he~~ throws to a base say "for fun" or to delay a game.
29. At the beginning of each inning, the pitcher is allowed to throw five balls to the catcher or to an infielder for "warming up" practice.
30. A balk entitles the base runner and the batter to advance one base.
31. Holding of the ball by the pitcher so long as in the opinion of the umpire, to delay the game unnecessarily, is a balk.
32. It is not a blak if the pitcher, in the act of delivering the ball to the batsman drops the ball with no one on base.
33. The ball is dead and not in play in case of a foul hit not legally caught.
34. Whenever a person not engaged in the game touches a batted or thrown ball it is dead and not in play.
35. A batted ball that touches first base or third base is a fair hit even if it bounds foul.
36. Any bunt rolling foul is a strike.
37. A fair hit ball that strikes the ground and bounds into a stand shall be a home run.

38. If after two strikes a foul tip is batted and muffed by the catcher, it is a strike.
39. The penalty for an illegal batted ball is a strike.
40. If the batsman strikes at the ball and misses it but the ball hits him, it is not a strike.
41. A batsman is out if he fails to take his position at the bat in which his name appears on the batting order.
42. A batsman is out if he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for him.
43. The base-runner must retouch the bases in reverse order when obliged to return while the ball is in play.
44. The base-runner must touch each base in legal order.
45. If a runner who is standing on base is struck by a fair batted ball when the umpire calls an infield fly, the runner is declared out.
46. If a fair hit ball strikes the umpire on fair ground it is not in play.
47. The batter goes to first base on a balk, because a balk qualifies him as a base runner.
48. If a thrown ball strikes a coacher on foul ground the ball shall be considered dead.
49. If the catcher interferes with the batsman while a base-runner is attempting to steal a base, the base-runner shall be permitted to advance to that base.
50. If the umpire gets in the way of the catcher by accident, the runner cannot have the benefit of the mishap to the catcher, but must go back to his original base.
51. The base-runner is out if he fails to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball.
52. A fly ball is always a force play with a runner on first and second.
53. If a base-runner passes a preceding base-runner before such runner has been legally put out he shall be declared out immediately.
54. If the coacher runs toward home to disconcert the fielder, base-runner is out.
55. Base-runner is out if teammates collect on base.
56. A coacher may not address words of assistance to the base-runners or to the batsman.
57. A run can be scored if the third man ~~is~~ out is forced out or is put out before he reaches first base.
58. Umpires in Amateur games have equally as much authority as those in professional games except that fines are not imposed in amateur games.
59. The umpire-in-chief shall take position back of first base.
60. The field umpire calls balls and strikes.
61. The umpire-in-chief alone shall have authority to declare a game forfeited.
62. There shall be no appeal from any decision of any umpire on fair or foul ball.

General Definitions (fill in blanks)

1. _____ is the order of the umpire to begin the game.
2. _____ is the order of the umpire to suspend play.
3. An _____ is the term at bat of the nine players representing a club in a game and is completed when three of such players have been legally declared out.
4. A _____ is the term at bat of a batsman.
5. A _____ shall be credited to the base-runner whenever he advances a base unaided by a base hit, a put out, or a fielding or battery error.